

HOUSE VOICES TO IMPEACH SWAYNE

"High Crimes and Misdemeanors."

Members Appointed to Notifiy United States Senate.

Proceedings Since Trial of Secretary of War Belknap in 1876.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Sitting as a court, the House of Representatives today, with almost a full membership, passed a resolution providing for the impeachment of Judge Swayne, of the northern district of Florida, for "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Throughout the session intense interest was shown by members. Following the adoption of the impeachment resolution, action was made for the appointment of members to notify the Senate of the impeachment and for a committee of the House to prepare the charges to present the case to the Senate. The proceedings were the first of the kind since the impeachment, in 1876, of W. W. Belknap, who was Secretary of War in Grant's Cabinet.

When the House met today it had a duty to perform—that of passing a resolution having for its purpose the impeachment of Judge Swayne. The members were divided into two camps. One group, headed by Mr. Palmer (Pennsylvania), argued that the impeachment was a "high misdemeanor" and that the House should not proceed to impeach. The other group, headed by Mr. Gillett (California), argued that the impeachment was a "high crime" and that the House should proceed to impeach. The House voted 174 to 134 in favor of impeachment.

Mr. Palmer detailed the various expenses paid to Judge Swayne as necessary expenses. He was subjected to a fire of questions by several members. A question was asked as to whether or not Judge Swayne had received a salary of \$10,000 per year. Mr. Palmer answered that he had not. He also stated that Judge Swayne had received a salary of \$10,000 per year from the time he was appointed to the position in 1898 until he was impeached in 1904.

Mr. Gillett, on the other hand, argued that Judge Swayne had received a salary of \$10,000 per year from the time he was appointed to the position in 1898 until he was impeached in 1904. He also stated that Judge Swayne had received a salary of \$10,000 per year from the time he was appointed to the position in 1898 until he was impeached in 1904. He also stated that Judge Swayne had received a salary of \$10,000 per year from the time he was appointed to the position in 1898 until he was impeached in 1904.

New Opera Given Cordial Reception

Emperor William Shares Honors
With Composer Leoncavallo in
Applause of Audience.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The stage of the royal opera-house was filled with wreaths of laurel as Ruggero Leoncavallo was recalled for the last time tonight after the production of "Der Roland von Berlin."

Emperor William stood up in his box and applauded, and the brilliant audience cried "Bravo!" Critics who were from Paris, Rome, Vienna, London, St. Petersburg and other parts of Germany think Leoncavallo has equalled his best work. Although Leoncavallo said his Majesty ought to have had at least a quarter of the praise, as the Emperor's suggestions had been accepted in the construction of every scene.

The music in the opinion of several foreign critics is a skillful blending of the martial and the lyrical. The opera is full of songs that will be sung on the concert stage around the world within two or three months, especially the "Song of Longing," sung by Frauella Destina as the heroine, and the "Love Duet," sung by Frauella Destina and Herr Hoffman, who has the principal hero's role.

The last act, where Emperor William's ancestor, the Margrave Frederick, breaks in the city gates of Berlin and overthrows the emperor of Rome, is the most dramatic of the opera. The stage is filled with steel-clad horsemen, making a picture that, oddly enough, suggests the idea of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," which was the subject of the opera.

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BIG FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS

Property Loss Placed
at \$3,000,000.

Two Firemen and One Citizen Killed During Fight
Against Flames.

Largest and Richest Firms in Business District Chief Sufferers
by Disaster.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Fire which broke out in the photographic supply house of the O. H. Peck company on Fifth Street South, at 10:30 o'clock last night, spread to adjoining buildings and caused a loss roughly estimated at \$3,000,000. The Peck building was entirely gutted, while the six-story furniture house of Boutell Bros., one of the largest establishments of its kind in the Northwest, was ruined and a number of smaller buildings also destroyed.

The Powers Mercantile company, an immense department store just across First Avenue South, was threatened with destruction, but the heroism of the firemen prevented the destruction. The firemen fought the flames for several hours, but the fire was too strong for them. Two firemen and one citizen were killed during the fight.

For a time the heat of the fire threatened the city. The firemen seemed unable to stay the onrush of the flames, which were driven by a high wind from the north. By allowing the buildings already on fire to burn themselves out and confining their efforts to adjacent buildings, the firemen had the situation well under control at 2 o'clock this morning.

One man was reported killed by coming into contact with a live wire, and two firemen also believed to have been killed. The fire was discovered in Peck's store at Fifth Avenue South and Fifth Street. It soon got beyond control and attacked the Boutell Bros. store. The big store, filled with draperies and rugs hung from display racks, was a scene of horror. The fire spread rapidly and the store was hopelessly ruined.

Two firemen burned. With the firemen still working on Boutell's building, the walls fell. Two firemen were killed in the process. The fire spread to the adjacent buildings and the city was in danger. The firemen fought the flames for several hours, but the fire was too strong for them.

The district in which the fire occurred is closely built up, most of the buildings being of brick and stone. The high wind carried burning brands and sparks in all directions and many small buildings were lit within a few blocks. The principal newspapers of the city were located but a block from the scene of the fire and for a time were thought to be in danger.

Will Capture Wild Camels in Nevada

Company to Be Organized to Make
Use of Beasts on Great
Desert.

Special to The Tribune.
RENO, Nev., Dec. 13.—A party of men passed through this city to Tonopah and Goldfield yesterday, where they will endeavor to organize a company to capture the camels in the deserts of southern Nevada and use them in packing freight between Tonopah, Goldfield and other mining camps in that portion of the State. There are no railroads and very few teams in the desert in that mining district and it is thought that camels will supply the means of transportation better than anything else. There are a large number of camels near Tonopah and they could be easily captured. These camels were brought to Nevada in 1884 by Maj. Henry C. Wayne, acting under orders from the United States Government. It was thought that they would be better than horses and they were used for years in carrying wood from the mountains to the Virginia mines and salt from Washoe City to Virginia City.

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Mormon Mysteries in Evidence STARTLING TESTIMONY

Smoot Inquiry Full of
Thrills.

ASTOUNDING PHASES OF LIVES
OF B. Y. ACADEMY
PROFESSORS.

One Witness Would Not Tell Name of
Father of Her Children and
Wept on Stand.

By A. F. Phillips.

Special to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Two polygamists, an alleged plural wife, an exposé of the Endowment-house ceremonies, religion classes in the public schools of Utah and the failure of Recorder Nicholson to appear, were features of the Smoot inquiry today.

The president of Brigham Young university, where 100 pupils of both sexes attend, admitted that he was a law-breaker and in defiance of the law he was living with a plural wife, Joseph Hickman, a teacher in the same institution, openly and defiantly admitted that he was living with a woman who is his plural wife and to whom he is not legally married and that she had borne him children, the eldest of whom was 13 years old.

Some Ugly Admissions. These teachers of youth in Utah; these law-breakers, did not display a sign of shame or regret over the life they were leading, nor did they regret they were defying the law.

Prof. Hickman was not pleased with the questions which compelled him to admit that his children, or a number of them, were born after the passage of the law which made legitimate the children born of the plural marriage relation. Nor was he pleased that he was forced to testify that he and his plural wife left Provo together and went to Mexico, where they were married by a man whom they had never seen, on a public highway and in the presence of people whom they did not know then nor now.

A mother on the stand told under oath that she had given birth to children but declined to tell who their father was, although relatives who heard her are firm in the belief that he is one of the wealthy men of the State, a resident of Ogden and he has a plural wife.

Wept on Witness Stand. She broke down while testifying and cried like a child.

The oaths in the Temple were repeated by J. S. Wallis, Sr., who said he had stood proxy for a number of dead men in that structure, while women were given in marriage to them.

A sensation was caused when Judge Richards, counsel for the State, announced that John Nicholson, recorder of the county, was too ill to appear and that his memory failed him when he was asked to testify today and probably never could.

The climax of the day came when Arthur Morton, a Gentle teacher of Collinston, Utah, detailed at length and identified letters of instructions from the stake president of Brigham City directing him to teach religion classes in his school. Facsimile of one of these letters was printed in The Tribune Sunday, November 27.

Senator Kearns was before the Senate Committee on Territories and a number of an argument in favor of annexing what is known as the Arizona strip, a section of country 800 miles in area to Utah. His contention is that the land in question is north of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; that it is largely owned by citizens of Utah; that it is so far remote from the seat of government of Arizona that laws cannot be enforced. The Senator made a strong plea in favor of annexation.

The interior department is considering a proposition to extend time of opening the Alaska Territory for the sale of land on August 1 next, as the allotment of lands is not nearly completed. Senator Kearns will oppose any further delay and will enter a vigorous protest with the department.

SUP. NELSON CALLED.

Committee Will Ask Questions About
the Religion Classes.

A. C. Nelson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was yesterday subpoenaed to testify before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Smoot investigation. The subpoena was served by the United States Marshal's office. The State Superintendent's investigation into existing conditions in the public schools of Utah, where religion classes are conducted under direction of the Mormon church, is regarded as the cause of the subpoena.

United States Marshal Heywood left for Washington yesterday morning to appear before the committee. Apostles C. W. Penrose and John Henry Smith left on the same train. The Mormon editor was subpoenaed soon after his arrival from Mexico a few days ago.

Military Operations in Tibet.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Gazette tonight contains long dispatches from General McDougal, military chief of the Young-Husband mission, describing operations in Tibet. A summary shows a total of sixteen engagements or skirmishes, in which there were 302 British casualties, including 20 officers, of whom five were killed. There were 41 deaths due to climatic and other causes and 671 were invalided.

Cacheites Defy Deputy Marshals

Second Officer to Visit Cache County
Was Treated With Con-
tempt.

Special to The Tribune.

LOGAN, Utah, Dec. 13.—Yesterday the usual monotony of the town was enlivened by the presence of C. S. Ford, a deputy United States Marshal, who quietly dropped in off the train the night before. The gentleman is in search of witnesses in the Smoot inquiry now proceeding at Washington. Another marshal, Donohue, was here last week on the same errand, but was unsuccessful, the party of special importance in the Smoot inquiry eluding him. This fact made Marshal Ford the more eager to succeed. He came incognito, cautiously locating himself at an obscure hotel, and at half past ten that evening started out for information. His first effort, it is alleged, was a visit at the home of a gentleman here, who is supposed to know many things and be able to resolve doubts. The gentleman, however, hearing a quiet rap at the back door, appeared in his "dressing gown," and on opening found himself in the presence of a large, commanding figure, who pushed by and entered the room, informing the host as he did so that he had a letter for him from the "United States Marshal, B. B. Heywood."

Went to Smithfield. The sequel of this night call belongs to fiction, but the marshal was on his way next day, driving to Smithfield, where a search was instituted, but without avail, and then to Hyde Park, where the United States official threw off all disguise, and boldly visited the marshal, and then in each of the other towns of the county, requesting them either to produce the young woman, or furnish information leading to her whereabouts. They would do neither, though treating the marshal courteously, expressing sympathy for him, and regretting that they were unable to aid him in his undertaking.

Uncle Sam's minion was irate by this time, and decided to spend no more time with ordinary people, but go straight to headquarters. In his briefcase, however, he carried a letter from Logan, and at once sought and obtained a conference with the president of Cache county, Joseph Morrell.

Alleged Plural Wife. It will be remembered that Mary Daines is the alleged plural wife of President Morrell, and that, hence, he should know something of her present whereabouts. It is understood that in this alleged interview with Morrell, President Morrell did not deny knowledge of his plural wife's whereabouts, but emphatically declined to enlighten the official on the subject. The marshal, however, was not deterred, and pointed out consequences of refusal and urging the wisdom of compliance with his request, to the end that the stake president finally agreed to produce the witness in his district.

This, however, prevents the young woman from appearing in Washington before the Senate committee at the time asked for in the subpoena, but does not lessen the credit due Deputy Marshal Ford for persistence and courage. The effect of these visits by United States Marshals here is very distinct. It recalls "old times," appraises the public of the existence of law, stiffens the conscience of the timid and is "a terror to evil doers."

NO JURISDICTION.

Federal Courts Will Pass Finally on
Kansas Negro Murderer.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 13.—John Tully, a negro soldier at Fort Missoula, near Missoula, who some time ago was tried and convicted in the District court here of murdering a soldier, and sentenced to death, is to be tried by the Federal authorities. After conviction in the District court, the case was transferred to the Federal court, which decided that the State courts were without jurisdiction in the case. Tully's hearing before United States Commissioner Wallace P. Smith has been set for December 20. The State alleged that Tully killed his companion on State ground.

JOHN D.'S NEW GIFT.

University of Chicago to Have Fine
Christmas Present.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The University of Chicago is the recipient of another gift from John D. Rockefeller, according to a member of the advisory committee of the Baptist Theological union. Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 is said to be the amount of the endowment. The money is to be used for the creation of a school of engineering.

MISS RUDOLPH MARRIED.

San Toy Singer Who Was Hurt at
Los Angeles Becomes a Bride.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—Miss Mina Rudolph, leading lady of the "San Toy" company, and Jefferson J. Graves of Jackson, Cal., reported a millionaire, have been married by Justice of the Peace Lyness of this city. The couple immediately left for California. Miss Rudolph was seriously injured in an automobile accident near Los Angeles recently, but has almost entirely recovered.

Signed a Peace Treaty.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 13.—A treaty of peace between the Government of Paraguay and the revolutionists was signed last night on board the Argentine warship La Plata by President Escobar and Gen. Ferreira. The treaty marks the complete triumph of the revolution and is based on the resignation of President Escobar and the election of Senor Gaona, a supporter of the revolution, to the Presidency.

PLOT THICKENS IN SMOOT TRIAL

More Revelations as
to Religion.

Witness Wallis Explains
Endowment-House Ceremonies.

Many Teachers in Mormon College
Not Believers in Doctrine
of Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Five witnesses were examined today by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the investigation of protests against Senator Smoot retaining his seat in the Senate.

The first witness described the obligations taken by persons who pass through the endowment house and declared that every one agrees to submit to mutilation of the person if he or she reveals what takes place during the ceremony.

Two members of the faculty of the Brigham Young university testified that they have sustained polygamous relations since the manifesto of 1890, and a teacher in the public schools asserted that the church had had religion taught in public schools.

Mrs. Margaret Geddes, a Mormon, testified concerning her plural marriage and broke down on the stand. The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

Details of Proceedings Before Smoot
Inquiry Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Smoot investigation was resumed before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today. H. Wallis, Sr., a Mormon from Salt Lake City, was the first witness.

He testified that he joined the Mormon church in 1851 in London and came to the United States in 1856, settling in Utah, where he had a son, who came to this country in 1881.

Mr. Wallis said he had three wives, but not more than one at a time. He knew Apostle George Teasdale and also Marion Scoles in London. She came to this country as an unmarried woman and, according to the witness, is reputed to have been married to Teasdale in Utah.

Questioned as to his belief, the witness said he never believed fully in the Temple, and that it is necessary to take the endowment before marriage, and in this way he had passed through the endowment-house ceremony twenty times at least. The ceremonies, he said, had always been the same, with the same and each one consumes about two hours.

Ceremonies Described.

Mr. Wallis said that he had a distinct recollection of the ceremonies within the Temple and that he is able to describe them just as they took place. He was asked to give the oaths taken by those who participated, and this he did, together with a description of the secret signs executed by each person. Nearly all of the obligations were that those who took part would not reveal anything they saw or heard, on peril of mutilation of the person, and every one who passed through the Temple, said the witness, was sworn to keep the same condition laid down by the parties.

The obligation and penalties agreed to were given by Mr. Wallis as follows: "We and each of us do solemnly promise and bind ourselves never to reveal any of the secrets of this priesthood, with its accompanying name, sign or penalty; should I do so, I agree that my throat may be cut from ear to ear; my tongue torn out by its roots from my mouth."

Other Obligations. "We and each of us do solemnly promise and bind ourselves never to reveal any of the secrets of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with its accompanying name, sign or penalty; should I do so, I agree that my throat may be cut from ear to ear; my tongue torn out by its roots from my mouth."

Law of Sacrifice. "We and each of us do solemnly promise and bind ourselves never to reveal any of the secrets of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with its accompanying name, sign or penalty; should I do so, I agree that my throat may be cut from ear to ear; my tongue torn out by its roots from my mouth."

Law of Chastity. "We and each of us do solemnly promise and bind ourselves never to reveal any of the secrets of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with its accompanying name, sign or penalty; should I do so, I agree that my throat may be cut from ear to ear; my tongue torn out by its roots from my mouth."

Law of Vengeance. "We and each of us do solemnly promise and bind ourselves never to reveal any of the secrets of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with its accompanying name, sign or penalty; should I do so, I agree that my throat may be cut from ear to ear; my tongue torn out by its roots from my mouth."

Mr. Taylor, for the protestants, did not ask for a description of the ceremonies.